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Author:
American Paper and Pulp Association
Title:
Constitution, officers, committees, members...
Place:
[New York]
Date:
[1898]

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The American Paper and Pulp Association

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Constitution Officers Committees
Members Historical Sketch

1897-1898

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Officers and Committees

Officers

February 1897 to February 1898

President

HUGH J. CHISHOLM, Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents

WRITING

W. F. WHITING, Holyoke, Mass.

BOOK

J. N. MOHR, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS

G. C. SHERMAN, Watertown, N. Y.

WRAPPING

S. P. TRAIN, Boston, Mass.

WOOD PULP

K. B. FULLERTON, New York.

CHEMICAL FIBRE

A. G. PAINE, JR., New York.

BOARDS

J. W. FRENCH, Niles, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer

C. W. LYMAN, Herkimer, N. Y.

Delegates to National Board of Trade

W. T. BARKER for 1897 and 1898.
W. H. SHARP for 1897.

Annual Meeting

FEBRUARY 16 AND 17, 1898

Reception Committee

Augustus G. Paine, *Chairman*

W. T. Barker
Charles D. Brown
A. N. Burbank
W. M. Crane
Warren Curtis
Henry Dickinson
Thomas Duncan
A. C. Hastings
H. M. Knowles
George W. Knowlton
George W. Millar
Warner Miller
W. H. Nixon
W. H. Parsons
N. T. Pulsifer
William A. Russell
William E. Spier
George W. Wheelwright
William Whiting

Banquet Committee

George F. Perkins, *Chairman*

J. Fred Ackerman
Robert Atterbury
L. M. Bickford
William E. Conrow
W. B. Dillon
John C. Duncan
Frank Gilbert
John G. Luke
W. H. Sharp
C. H. Southworth
S. P. Train
J. Fred Webster

Committee on Speakers

Hugh J. Chisholm, *Chairman*

Warner Miller
Augustus G. Paine
George F. Perkins
William A. Russell
William Whiting

Constitution

Adopted August 29, 1878
Revised July 28, 1883
Revised July 29, 1891
Revised February 24, 1897

Constitution

ARTICLE I.

Name

This Association shall be called The American Paper and Pulp Association, and any member of a firm, officer or director of a company or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of paper or pulp in the United States, upon favorable consideration by the Executive Council, in accordance with Article VIII., Sec. 3, who shall pay an admission fee of ten dollars, shall be enrolled as a member.

ARTICLE II.

Objects

The objects of this organization are social intercourse, the consideration of matters of general interest to our trade, and the promotion of its welfare.

ARTICLE III.

Officers

The officers shall be a president, seven vice-presidents and a secretary who shall act as treasurer; and these officers shall constitute the Executive Council of the Association.

The vice-presidents shall be chosen one from each of the following classes, viz.: Writing, book, news, wrapping, board, pulp and chemical fibre.

ARTICLE IV.

Election of Officers

The officers of this Association shall be elected at the annual meeting by ballot, on a majority of all the votes cast, and shall serve until their successors are chosen.

ARTICLE V.

President

It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Association and the Executive Council, and to enforce the rules and regulations of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

Vice-Presidents

In the absence or disability of the president, a vice-president to be designated by his associates shall perform the duties of the president and officiate in his stead.

It shall be the duty of each vice-president to report to the Association, at its annual meeting, the general condition during his term of office of the trade and the class he represents.

ARTICLE VII.

Secretary and Treasurer

It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to keep a record of the proceedings of the Association at its meetings; to keep a correct roll of all the members of the Association; to conduct all correspondence, keeping copies of the same; to receive all moneys due the Association and pay all bills contracted by it, such bills being first approved by the president or one vice-president.

He shall keep a correct account of his receipts and expenditures and shall make a report at the annual meeting or at any other time if so requested by the Executive Council.

The sum of four hundred dollars shall be paid the secretary annually to defray the expenses connected with his office.

ARTICLE VIII.

Executive Council

The Executive Council shall have general charge and control of the affairs of the Association. Three of their number shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

A regular meeting of the Council shall be held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the Association, at such hour as the president may designate, and special meetings of the Council shall be held on the call of three members thereof at such place as they may designate, notice having been given by the secretary, which shall state the object of the meeting.

Each candidate for election shall be proposed and seconded by members of the Association and shall be voted on by the Executive Council, a majority of whose votes shall be necessary for election.

ARTICLE IX.

Assessment

To defray the expenses of the Association an annual assessment of five dollars, payable on February 1st, for the current calendar year, shall be levied on each member.

The Executive Council shall have power to make special assessments upon members if such are found necessary.

ARTICLE X.

Meetings

The Association shall have its annual meeting at such time and place as the Executive Council may determine, notice being given at least two weeks in advance.

Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Executive Council, giving not less than two weeks' notice of the same, and on application of any three members of the Association such special meeting shall be called.

In connection with the annual meeting the Association shall hold a banquet, the expense of which shall be borne by the members participating.

ARTICLE XI.

Non-Payment of Dues

Any member failing to pay any sum due the Association from him within three months from the date of its becoming due may be dropped from the roll of membership by the vote of the majority of the Executive Council at any regular or special meeting of the Council.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present, providing such amendment has been submitted to the members in a printed or written notice at least thirty days before such meeting.

This article may be suspended, however, by a unanimous vote of the members present.

Past Officers

Officers

1878–79

President
WILLIAM WHITING, Holyoke, Mass.

First Vice-President
JOHN T. AVERILL, St. Paul, Minn.

Second Vice-President
WELLINGTON SMITH, Lee, Mass.

Secretary
CHARLES O. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer
JAMES A. HILL, Middletown, Ohio

1879–80

President
WILLIAM WHITING, Holyoke, Mass.

First Vice-President
WELLINGTON SMITH, Lee, Mass.

Second Vice-President
JOHN T. AVERILL, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary
CHARLES O. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer
JAMES A. HILL, Middletown, Ohio

Officers

1880–81–82

President
WELLINGTON SMITH, Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President
O. H. GREENLEAF, Holyoke, Mass.

Second Vice-President
WILLIAM MANNING, Miamisburg, Ohio

Secretary
CHARLES O. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer
GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Boston, Mass.

1882–83

President
J. W. FRENCH, Three Rivers, Mich.

First Vice-President
O. H. GREENLEAF, Holyoke, Mass.

Second Vice-President
A. E. HARDING, Franklin, Ohio

Secretary and Treasurer
CHARLES O. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.

Officers

1883–84

President

J. W. French, Three Rivers, Mich.

Vice-Presidents

Writing—O. H. Greenleaf, Springfield, Mass.
Book—J. C. Ditman, Philadelphia, Pa.
News—J. L. Rubel, Louisville, Ky.
Manilla—George West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Straw Wrapping—George H. Friend, Lockland, Ohio.
Boards—Maurice Fitzgibbons, Boonton, N. J.

Secretary and Treasurer

D. P. Crocker, Springfield, Mass.

1884–85

President

William H. Parsons, New York.

Vice-Presidents

Writing { O. H. Greenleaf, Holyoke, Mass.
W. R. Sheffield, Saugerties, N. Y.
Book { Geo. R. Dickinson, Holyoke, Mass.
J. L. Rubel, Louisville, Ky.
News { Geo. W. Russell, Lawrence, Mass.
J. A. Kimberly, Appleton, Wis.
Manilla { J. T. Averill, St. Paul, Minn.
Moses Newton, Holyoke, Mass.
Straw Wrapping { H. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Boards { B. C. Faurot, Lima, Ohio.
C. D. Brown, Portland, Me.

Secretary and Treasurer

D. P. Crocker, Holyoke, Mass.

Officers

1885–86

President

William H. Parsons, New York

Vice-Presidents

Writing { O. H. Greenleaf, Holyoke, Mass.
W. R. Sheffield, Saugerties, N. Y.
Book { Augustine Smith, New York
Geo. H. Friend, Lockland, Ohio
News { Chas. T. Crocker, Boston, Mass.
J. Van Nortwick, Chicago, Ill.
Manilla { J. T. Averill, St. Paul, Minn.
Chas. A. Dean, Boston, Mass.
Straw Wrapping { H. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Boards { C. D. Brown, Portland, Me.
J. F. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio.

Secretary and Treasurer

D. P. Crocker, Springfield, Mass.

1886–87

President

Byron Weston, Dalton, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Writing { John A. McElwain, Holyoke, Mass.
C. H. Harding, Franklin, Ohio.
Book { Edward C. Taft, Holyoke, Mass.
M. B. Mason, Boston, Mass.
News { George W. Russell, Boston, Mass.
Hiram Allen, Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Manilla { George West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Moses Newton, Holyoke, Mass.
Straw Wrapping { H. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Boards { C. D. Brown, Portland, Me.
J. F. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio

Secretary and Treasurer

E. C. Rogers, Holyoke, Mass.

Officers

1887–88

President

Byron Weston, Dalton, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Writing { John S. McElwain, Holyoke, Mass.
C. H. Harding, Franklin, Ohio

Book { Edward C. Taft, Holyoke, Mass.
M. B. Mason, Boston, Mass.

News { George W. Russell, Boston, Mass.
Hiram Allen, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Manilla { George West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Moses Newton, Holyoke, Mass.

Straw Wrapping { H. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Boards { C. D. Brown, Portland, Me.
J. F. Seiberling, Akron, Ohio

Chemical Fibre { E. H. Clapp, Great Works, Me.
R. H. Emerson, Jackson, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer

E. C. Rogers, Holyoke, Mass.

1888–89

President

E. C. Rogers, Holyoke, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Writing { T. A. Mole, Adams, Mass.
C. H. Mullen, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.

Book { M. B. Mason, Boston, Mass.
N. T. Pulsifer, Manchester, Conn.

News { C. G. Weeks, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Loren Allen, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Manilla { J. M. Waterbury, New York
J. M. Johnson, Middletown, Ohio

Straw Wrapping { J. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Boards { C. D. Brown, Portland, Me.
C. L. Hawes, Dayton, Ohio

Chemical Fibre { E. H. Clapp, Boston, Mass.
R. H. Emerson, Jackson, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer

Oscar S. Greenleaf, Holyoke, Mass.

Officers

1889–90

President

E. C. Rogers, Holyoke, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Writing { T. A. Mole, Adams, Mass.
C. H. Mullen, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.

Book { M. B. Mason, Boston, Mass.
F. C. Shattuck, Neenah, Wis.

News { C. G. Weeks, Skaneateles, N. Y.
Warren Curtis, Palmer's Falls, N. Y.

Manilla { J. M. Waterbury, New York
J. M. Johnson, Middletown, Ohio

Straw Wrapping { H. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
C. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Boards { C. D. Brown, Portland, Me.
O. C. Barber, Akron, Ohio

Chemical Fibre { E. H. Clapp, Boston, Mass.
R. H. Emerson, Jackson, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer

Oscar S. Greenleaf, Holyoke, Mass.

1890–91

President

W. A. Russell, Lawrence, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Writing { B. D. Rising, Springfield, Mass.
C. H. Mullen, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.

Book { Charles D. Brown, Boston, Mass.
F. C. Shattuck, Neenah, Wis.

News { T. F. Rice, Chicago, Ill.
Warren Curtis, Palmer's Falls, N. Y.

Manilla { D. W. Mabee, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Robert McAlpine, Marinette, Wis.

Straw Wrapping { H. S. Van de Carr, Stockport, N. Y.
H. E. Meade, Dayton, Ohio

Boards { E. B. Denison, Portland, Me.
O. C. Barber, Akron, Ohio

Chemical Fibre { J. A. Kimberly, Appleton, Wis.
Samuel L. Montague, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary and Treasurer

William T. Barker, Boston, Mass.

Officers

1891–92

President

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, Lawrence, Mass.

Vice-Presidents

Writing—WILLIAM WHITING, Holyoke, Mass.
Book—GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Lawrence, Mass.
News—F. H. PARKS, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Manilla—ROBERT MCALPINE, Marinette, Wis.
Straw Wrapping—H. E. MEAD, Dayton, Ohio
Boards—O. C. BARBER, Akron, Ohio
Wood Pulp—HUGH J. CHISHOLM, Portland, Me.
Chemical Fibre—A. G. PAINE, New York

Secretary and Treasurer

WILLIAM T. BARKER, Boston, Mass.

1892–94.*

President

WARNER MILLER, New York

Vice-Presidents

Writing—WILLIAM WHITING, Holyoke, Mass.
Book—GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Lawrence, Mass.
News—H. A. FRAMBACH, Kaukauna, Wis.
Manilla—J. A. VAN NORTWICK, Appleton, Wis.
Straw Wrapping—THOMAS F. RICE, Chicago, Ill.
Boards—O. C. BARBER, Akron, Ohio.
Wood Pulp—HUGH J. CHISHOLM, Portland, Me.
Chemical Fibre—A. G. PAINE, New York

Secretary and Treasurer

WILLIAM T. BARKER, Boston, Mass.

* No meeting in 1893.

Officers

1894–1896*

President

AUGUSTUS G. PAINE, New York

Vice-Presidents

Writing—ARTHUR W. EATON, South Lee, Mass.
Book—WILLIAM T. BARKER, Boston, Mass.
News—H. A. FRAMBACH, Kaukauna, Wis.
Manilla—W. C. HAMILTON, Marinette, Wis.
Straw Wrapping—J. B. HALLADAY, Chicago, Ill.
Wood Pulp—HUGH J. CHISHOLM, Portland, Me.
Chemical Fibre—THOMSON DUNCAN, Hartford, Conn.
Boards—O. C. BARBER, Akron, Ohio

Secretary and Treasurer

GEORGE C. SHERMAN, Watertown, N. Y.

1896–1897

President

GEORGE F. PERKINS, New York

Vice-Presidents

Writing—W. F. WHITING, Holyoke, Mass.
Book—J. N. MOHR, Philadelphia, Pa.
News—G. C. SHERMAN, Watertown, N. Y.
Manilla—D. W. MABEE, Ballston, N. Y.
Straw Wrapping—M. J. FITCH, Chicago, Ill.
Wood Pulp—K. B. FULLERTON, New York
Chemical Fibre—A. G. PAINE, JR., New York
Boards—J. W. FRENCH, Niles, Mich.

Secretary and Treasurer

W. H. PARSONS, JR., New York

* Held office until February, 1896.

Members

Members

ACKERMAN, J. FRED . . . . . 66 and 68 Duane St., New York
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
ADAMS, EDWARD M. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Chemical Paper Co.
ALLEN, LOREN . . . . . Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Vice-Pres. Allen Bros. Co.
ANDERSON, JOHN G. . . . . Tyrone, Pa.
Sec. and Treas. Morrison & Cass Paper Co.
ARKELL, W. J. . . . . Judge Building, New York

ARMSTRONG, M. M. . . . . Times Building, New York
Vice-Pres. New York and Pennsylvania Co.
ATTERBURY, ROBERT BAKEWELL . . 140 Nassau St., New York
Pres. Chelsea Paper Manufacturing Co.
BAER, GEORGE F. . . . . Reading, Pa.
Pres. Reading Paper Mills.
BARE, D. M. . . . . Roaring Spring, Pa.
D. M. Bare & Co.
BARKER, WILLIAM TORREY . 178 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
W. T. Barker & Co.
BARNES, JR., JOHN SANFORD . . . 32 Nassau St., New York
Vice-Pres. The Manufacturing Investment Co.
BARTON, CHARLES SUMNER . . . . . Worcester, Mass.

BELDEN, MILTON B. . . . . 241-243 West Broadway, New York

BENDIG, F. H. . . . . 4805 Woodlawn Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BERMINGHAM, E. F. . . . . Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
Sec. and Treas. Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Co.
BERTUCH, FREDERICK . . . . . 3-9 Beekman St., New York
Frederick Bertuch & Co.
BICKFORD, LLEWELLYN M. . . . . Portland, Me.
Treas. Otis Falls Pulp Co.
BLACKMAN, HENRY . . . . . 132 Mulberry St., New York
Pres. Muncie Pulp Co.
BLANDY, ISAAC C. . . . . Schuylerville, N. Y.
Pres. American Wood Board Co.
BOYCE, BENJAMIN S. . . . . Ypsilanti, Mich.
Sec. and Treas. Peninsular Paper Co.
BOWKER, NELSON J. . . . . Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Sec. The Pettebone-Cataract Co.
BOWMAN, HENRY H. . . . . 38 Park Row, New York
Pres. and Treas. Adams & Bishop Co.
BROCKLEBANK, JOHN C. . . . . The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.
Sec'y Manufacturers Paper Co.
BROWN, CHARLES D. . . . . 156-158 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
Pres. Kennebec Fibre Co., &c.
BROWN, HERBERT J. . . . . Portland, Me.
Treas. Berlin Mills Co.

BROWN, WILLIAM W. . . . . Portland, Me.
Pres. Berlin Mills Co., &c.
BROWNING, FRANK W. . . . . Norwich, Conn.
Sec. and Treas. Uncas Paper Co.
BUCHANAN, R. GEORGE . . . . . Decatur St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-Pres. and Sec. Garrett-Buchanan Co.
BULKLEY, JONATHAN . . . . . 75-77 Duane St., New York
Bulkley, Dunton & Co.
BULLARD 2D, DANIEL A. . . . . Schuylerville, N. Y.
Sec. and Treas. Schuylerville Paper Co.
BURBANK, ALONZO N. . . . . 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.
Treas. Fall Mountain Paper Co., &c.
BURDICK, FRANK M. . . . . Gouverneur, N. Y.
Treas. Gouverneur Wood Pulp Co.
BURGESS, THEODORE P. . . . . Berlin, N. H.
Treas. Burgess Sulphite Fibre Co.
BURLEIGH, HENRY G. . . . . Whitehall, N. Y.
Hudson River Pulp and Paper Co.
BURNETT, CHARLES M. . . . . Turners Falls, Mass.
Treas. Keith Paper Co.
BUSH, CHARLES E. . . . . Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Sec. and Treas. Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co.
CALDWELL, WINFORD N. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Treas. Riverside Paper Co.
CALLENDER, CHARLES E. . . . . Glendale, Mass.
CARPENTER, FRANK P. . . . . Manchester, N. H.
Treas. Amoskeag Paper Mills.
CARSON, JOHN D. . . . . Dalton, Mass.
Treas. Old Berkshire Mills Co.
CARTER, ROBERT D. . . . . Pulitzer Building, New York
Pres. and Treas. The Wanaque River Paper Co.
CASE, A. WELLS . . . . . Highland Park, Conn.
Case Brothers.
CASE, RAYMOND S. . . . . Unionville, Conn.
Case Manufacturing Co.
CASS, JOSEPH K. . . . . Tyrone, Pa.
Pres. Morrison & Cass Paper Co.
CHAHOON, GEORGE . . . . . Ausable Forks, N. Y.
Vice-Pres. J. & J. Rogers Co.
CHATFIELD, ALBERT HAYDEN . West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Vice-Pres. The Chatfield & Woods Co.
CHENEY, P. C. . . . . Manchester, N. H.
Pres. and Treas. Cheney Co., &c.
CHISHOLM, HUGH J. . . . . Portland, Me.
Pres. Otis Falls Pulp Co., &c.
CLAPP, ARTHUR W. . . . . 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Treas. Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., &c.
CLAPP, EUGENE H. . . . . 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Vice-Pres. Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., &c.
COBURN, JOHN R. . . . . Carthage, N. Y.
Sec'y Newton Falls Paper Co.
CONLEY, JAMES . . . . . 32 Liberty St., New York
Manufacturing Investment Co.

CONROW, THEODORE . . . . . 33 Beekman St., New York
Conrow Brothers.
CONROW, WILLIAM E. . . . . 33 Beekman St., New York
Conrow Brothers.
COOLIDGE, T. S. . . . . Glens Falls, N. Y.
Vice-Pres. Lake George Paper Co.
CORNWELL, CLARK . . . . . Jackson, Mich.
Pres. Ypsilanti Paper Co.
COWLES, DAVID S. . . . . 257 Broadway, New York
Pres. Pejepscot Paper Co., &c.
CRANE, W. MURRAY . . . . . Dalton, Mass.
Crane & Co., &c.
CRANE, ZENAS . . . . . Dalton, Mass.
Z. & W. M. Crane.
CROCKER, C. A. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Treas. Crocker Manufacturing Co.
CURTIS, WARREN . . . . . Palmer, Saratoga Co., N. Y.
Treas. Hudson River Pulp and Paper Co.
DANIELL, EUGENE SANGER . . . . Franklin Falls, N. H.
Asst. Treas. Winnipiseogee Paper Co.
DANIELL, WARREN FISHER . . . . . Franklin, N. H.
Pres. Winnipiseogee Paper Co.
DANIELS, ARTHUR B. . . . . Adams, Mass.
Treas. L. L. Brown Paper Co.
DEAN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS . . . . 42 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Vice-Pres. Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.
DELANO, CLAYTON H. . . . . 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Pres. Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co., &c.
DENISON, ELIAS B. . . . . Portland, Me.
Treas. Androscoggin Pulp Co.
DENNISON, A. T. . . . . Hancock Building, Boston, Mass.
W. H. Parsons & Co.
DICKINSON, HENRY S. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Pres. and Treas. George R. Dickinson Paper Co.
DILLON, W. B. . . . . Pulitzer Building, New York
Glens Falls Paper Mill Co.
DOBILINSKI, C. H. . . . . Lambertville, N. J.
DRAPER, WALTER HOLBROOK . . . . . Wilmington, Vt.
Deerfield River Co.
DUNCAN, JOHN C. . . . . Mechanicsville, N. Y.
The Duncan Co.
DUNCAN, THOMAS . . . . . 21 Times Building, New York
Treas. The Duncan Co.
EATON, ARTHUR W. . . . . South Lee, Mass.
Pres. and Treas. Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Co.
EDGERTON, CHARLES A. . . . . Mittineague, Mass.
Southworth Co.
ELLIOT, A. G. . . . . 30-34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
A. G. Elliot & Co.
EMBREE, EDWARD L. . . . . Buena Vista, Va.
Treas. Columbian Paper Co.
EMERSON, J. T. . . . . Claremont, N. H.
Pres. Sugar River Paper Mill Co.

EMERY, JR., DANIEL F. . . . . Portland, Me.
Pres. Rumford Falls Paper Co.
ETHERINGTON, WILLIAM F. . . . . 156 Fifth Ave., New York
W. F. Etherington & Co.
EVANS, RUSH E. . . . . Muncie, Ind.
Pres. Consumers Paper Co.
EVERETT, WILLARD E. . . . . Turners Falls, Mass.
Treas. Turners Falls Paper Co.
FARREN, B. N. . . . . Montague City, Mass.
Pres. Montague Paper Co.
FARWELL, PORTER . . . . . Turners Falls, Mass.
Pres. Marshall Paper Co., &c.
FITZGERALD, JAMES M. . . . . West Broadway, New York
FLETCHER, ALLEN M. . . . . Rumford Falls, Me.
Rumford Falls Sulphite Co.
FLINN, F. A. . . . . 32 Beekman St., New York
FLINT, MERRILL S. . . . . 140 Nassau St., New York
FORBES, LAWRENCE S. . . . . Burnside, Conn.
Pres. East Hartford Manufacturing Co.
FORSYTH, JAMES B. . . . . 268 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Stone & Forsyth.
FOULDS, WILLIAM . . . . . Manchester, Conn.
FRAMBACH, H. A. . . . . Kaukauna, Wis.
Pres. Badger Paper Co.
FRENCH, JOSEPH W. . . . . Three Rivers, Mich.
Pres. Three Rivers Paper Co., &c.
FULLERTON, KENNEDY B. . . . . Times Building, New York
Vice-Pres. Manufacturers Paper Co.
GADE, HENRY . . . . . 349 Broome St., New York
GARABRANT, DAVID G. . . . . 75-77 Duane St., New York
Bulkley, Dunton & Co.
GIBSON, S. A. . . . . Kalamazoo, Mich.
Pres. Kalamazoo Paper Co.
GILBERT, FRANK . . . . . Waterford, N. Y.
GILL, JAMES MILTON . . . . . Springfield, Mass.
GODFREY, JOSEPH C. . . . . 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
GOULD, GEORGE H. P. . . . . Port Leyden, N. Y.
Sec'y and Treas. Gould Paper Co.
GREENLEAF, OSCAR S. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Pres. Holyoke Paper Co.
HALL, JOHN A. . . . . New Hope, Pa.
Sec'y Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., &c.
HALL, LEWIS A. . . . . Bay Mills, Mich.
Vice-Pres. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
HAMILTON, CHARLES L. . . . William Penn, Montgomery Co., Pa.
W. C. Hamilton & Sons.

HANFORD, G. B. . . . . 314 East Seventh St., New York
HAMMOND, GEORGE W. . . . . Yarmouthville, Me.
Forest Paper Co.
HASKELL, EDWARD H. . . . . 11 Otis St., Boston, Mass.
Rumford Falls Paper Co.
HASTINGS, ARTHUR C. . . . . Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Treas. Cliff Paper Co.
HAVERSTICK, ALBERT . . . 469 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HAVERSTICK, EDWIN U. . . . 469 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOBSON, JOHN L. . . . . Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Pres. Glen Manufacturing Co.
HOLLINGSWORTH, A. L. . . . . Hancock Building, Boston, Mass.
Pres. Tileston & Hollingsworth Co.
HOSFORD, I. B. . . . . Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Gen'l Mgr. Glen Manufacturing Co.
HUBBARD, CHARLES L. . . . . 242 Broadway, New York
Pres. The A. H. Hubbard Co.
HUBBS, CHARLES F. . . . . 36 Beekman St., New York
C. F. Hubbs & Co.
INGALLS, H. H. G. . . . . Castleton, N. Y.
Sec'y and Treas. Ingalls & Co.
INGRAM, ROBERT D. . . . . Temple Court, New York
Otis Falls Pulp Co.
JENKS, CHARLES C. . . . . Adams, Mass.
Pres. L. L. Brown Paper Co.
JONES, NATHANIEL M. . . . . Lincoln, Me.
Mgr. Katahdin Pulp and Paper Co.
JORDAN, A. H. B. . . . . Lowell, Wash.
Everett Pulp and Paper Co.
KNOWLES, H. M. . . . . Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Treas. Glen Manufacturing Co.
KNOWLTON, GEORGE S. . . . . Watertown, N. Y.
Sec'y and Treas. Knowlton Brothers.
KNOWLTON, GEORGE W. . . . . Watertown, N. Y.
Pres. Ontario Paper Co.
KOSTER, JOHN S. . . . . Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Herkimer Paper Co.
LANG, JOHN . . . . . 24th and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
LINDE, J. E. . . . . 214 William St., New York
Pres. J. E. Linde Paper Co.
LINDSAY, ARCHIBALD G. . . . . Detroit, Mich.
Sec'y and Treas. Detroit Sulphite Fibre Co.
LINDSAY, EDWIN P. . . . . Boston, Mass.
Odell Manufacturing Co.
LUKE, DAVID L. . . . . Piedmont, W. Va.
Treas. West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., &c.
LUKE, JOHN G. . . . . 309 Broadway, New York
Vice-Pres. West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., &c.
LYMAN, CHESTER WOLCOTT . . . . . Herkimer, N. Y.
Mgr. Herkimer Paper Co.

MABEE, DOUGLASS W. . . . . Ballston Spa, N. Y.
George West.
MARSHALL, JOHN KNOX . . . . . 143 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Baeder, Adamson & Co.
MASON, M. B. . . . . 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
S. D. Warren & Co.
McCORMICK, JOSEPH H. . . . . Times Building, New York
International Pulp Co.
McDONALD, A. J. . . . . Gouverneur, N. Y.
McELWAIN, R. F. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Sec'y Crocker Manufacturing Co.
McEWAN, R. B. . . . . 21 Wooster St., New York
Treas. McEwan Brothers Co., &c.
MEAD, CHARLES DURKEE . . . . . Dayton, Ohio
Pres. The Mead Paper Co.
MEAD, H. E. . . . . Dayton, Ohio
Vice-Pres. Mead Paper Co.
MEGARGEE, BERNARD B. . . . . Scranton, Pa.
Megargee Brothers.
MEGARGEE, GEORGE M. . . . . 18 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sec'y Megargee Paper Mills.
MEGARGEE, IRWIN N. . . . . 12-14 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
I. N. Megargee & Co.
MENTZEL, A. W. . . . . 15 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
MILLAR, GEORGE W. . . . . 62-64 Duane St., New York
George W. Millar & Co.
MILLER, EBEN . . . . . 65-67 Duane St., New York
Miller, Sloan & Wright.
MILLER, ORLANDO A. . . . . Columbus, Ohio
Pres. Central Ohio Paper Co., &c.
MILLER, WARNER . . . . . Times Building, New York
Pres. Herkimer Paper Co.
MILLIKEN, CHARLES H. . . . . Mechanic Falls, Me.
Poland Paper Co.
MOHR, JAMES NICHOLAS . . Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-Pres. Reading Paper Mills.
MORGAN, H. S. . . . . Saugerties, N. Y.
Saugerties Paper Co.
MORGAN, JOHN C. . . . . Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Sec'y and Gen. Mgr. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
MOORE, ALBERT C. . . . . Bellows Falls, Vt.
Pres. Moore & Thompson Paper Co.
MOSES, GALEN CLAPP . . . . . Bath, Me.
Treas. Richards Paper Co.
MOSES, H. A. . . . . Mittineague, Mass.
Treas. and Mgr. Mittineague Paper Co.
MULLEN, CHARLES H. . . . . Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
Pres. Mount Holly Paper Co.
NEWTON, EDWARD T. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Treas. Wauregan Paper Co.
NEWTON, JAMES HALE . . . . . Holyoke, Mass
Pres. Wauregan Paper Co.
NEWTON, MOSES . . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Treas. Chemical Paper Co.

NIXON, WILLIAM H. . . . 231 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pres. Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.
OSBORN, ALBERT E. . . . . 54-56 Franklin St., New York
Osborn & Wilson.
OUTTERSON, JAMES A. . . . . Carthage, N. Y.
Pres. Carthage Tissue Paper Mills.
PAGE, H. T. . . . . Fitchburg, Mass.
Vice-Pres. Geo. W. Wheelwright Paper Co.
PAINE, AUGUSTUS G. . . . . Times Building, New York
Pres. New York and Pennsylvania Co.
PAINE, AUGUSTUS G., JR. . . . . Times Building, New York
Gen'l Mgr. New York and Pennsylvania Co.
PARKER, JOSEPH . . . . . New Haven, Conn.
Joseph Parker & Son Co.
PARKS, FREDERICK H. . . . . Glens Falls, N. Y.
Vice-Pres. Glens Falls Paper Mill Co.
PARSONS, MARSELIS CLARK . . . 257 Broadway, New York
Vice-Pres. W. H. Parsons & Co., &c.
PARSONS, WILLIAM HENRY . . . 257 Broadway, New York
Pres. W. H. Parsons & Co., &c.
PARSONS, WILLIAM HENRY, JR. . . 257 Broadway, New York
Treas. W. H. Parsons & Co., &c.
PERKINS, GEORGE F. . . . . 66 Duane St., New York
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
PICKLES, JAMES D. . . . . 150 Nassau St., New York
Pres. and Treas. Peter Adams Paper Co., &c.
POTTS, HUGH E. . . . . Johnsonburg, Pa.
New York and Pennsylvania Co.
PULSIFER, N. T. . . . . Manchester, Conn.
Pres. and Treas. Oakland Paper Co.
RAMAGE, JAMES . . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Pres. Ramage Paper Co.
RANTOUL, JR., CHARLES WILLIAM . Times Building, New York
Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co.
READ, FRANK B. . . . . 266 Washington St., New York
REIST, BENJAMIN F. . . . . Tyrone, Pa.
Morrison & Cass Paper Co.
REMINGTON, C. H. . . . . Watertown, N. Y.
Sec'y and Treas. Remington & Son Co.
RICE, THEODORE F. . . . . 119 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Vice-Pres. Bradner Smith & Co.
RIEGEL, BENJAMIN . . . . . Riegelsville, N. J.
John L. Riegel & Son.
RILEY, EDWIN . . . . . Chisholm, Me.
Otis Falls Pulp Co.
RINDSKOPF, ALFRED . . . . . Times Building, New York
Sec'y International Pulp Co.
RISING, B. D. . . . . Mittineague, Mass.
Treas. Agawam Paper Co.
ROBERTSON, HENRY MONTAGUE . . 319 Broadway, New York
Henry M. Robertson & Co.
ROBINSON, FRANKLIN E. . . . . Carthage, N. Y.
Pres. West End Pulp and Casket Co.
ROGERS, E. C. . . . . Holyoke, Mass
Pres. and Treas. Massasoit Paper Mfg. Co.

ROGERS, JAMES . . . . . Ausable Forks, N. Y.
Pres. J. & J. Rogers Co.
RUSSELL, GEORGE W. . . . . 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.
Russell Paper Co.
RUSSELL, WILLIAM A. . . . . 85 Water St., Boston, Mass.
Pres. Fall Mountain Paper Co., &c.
RUSSELL, WILLIAM D. . . . . Turners Falls, Mass.
Vice-Pres. and Treas. Montague Paper Co.
SAVERY, THOMAS H. . . . . Wilmington, Del.
Pres. Denver Sulphite Fibre Co., &c.
SCHOELLKOPF, ARTHUR . . . . . Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Vice-Pres. Cliff Paper Co.
SCOTT, OLIN . . . . . Bennington, Vt.
SHARP, W. HAROLD . . . . . 26 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Treas. The Jessup & Moore Paper Co.
SHATTUCK, F. C. . . . . Neenah, Wis.
Sec'y Atlas Paper Co.
SHEFFIELD, WILLIAM R. . . . . 150 Nassau St., New York
Pres. Stoddard Paper Co.
SHERMAN, GEORGE C. . . . . Watertown, N. Y.
Treas. Taggarts Paper Co.
SINGERLY, WILLIAM M. . . Record Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pres. Singerly Pulp and Paper Co.
SLOAN, JOHN H. . . . . 65 Duane St., New York
Sec'y and Treas. Miller, Sloan & Wright.
SLOAT, MAITLAND B. . . . . Times Building, New York
Sec'y and Treas. New York and Pennsylvania Co.
SMITH, C. F. MATHER . . . . . 119 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Sec'y Bradner Smith & Co.
SMITH, WELLINGTON . . . . . Lee, Mass.
Treas. Smith Paper Co.
SNELL, B. H. . . . . Potsdam, N. Y.
Sec'y Racquette River Paper Co.
SNIDER, H. J. . . . . Cincinnati, Ohio
SOUTHWORTH, CHARLES H. . . . South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Treas. Carew Manufacturing Co., &c.
SOUTHWORTH, H. W. . . . . Mittineague, Mass.
Pres. and Treas. Southworth Co.
SPARKS, E. G. . . . . Hamburg, N. J.
Pres. The Sparks Manufacturing Co.
SPICER, FREMONT WAYNE . 7 and 9 Stonecastle St., E. C., London, Eng.
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
SPIER, WILLIAM E. . . . . Glens Falls, N. Y.
Pres. Glens Falls Paper Mill Co.
SQUIER, FRANK . . . . . 66-68 Duane St., New York
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
STEARNS, EDWARD H. . . . . Unionville, Conn.
Treas. The Platner & Porter Paper Manufacturing Co.
STOEVER, CHARLES M. . . . . Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles M. Stoever & Co.
STOKES, HENRY W. . . . . 308 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sec'y and Treas. York Haven Paper Co.
STRATTON, HOMER J. . . . . Fairfield, Mass.
Treas. Woronoco Paper Co.

STUART, W. A. . . . . Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
Stuart & Brown.
THOMPSON, G. W. . . . . 44 Murray St., New York
Pres. Diamond Mills Paper Co.
TRAIN, SAMUEL PUTNAM . . . . 24 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Train, Smith & Co.
VERNON, T. ALFRED . . . . . 22-26 Reade St., New York
Vernon Brothers & Co.
VILMAR, FREDERICK . . . . . 66-68 Duane St., New York
Perkins, Goodwin & Co.
WALKLEY, L. V. . . . . 26 Cortlandt St., New York
Pultz & Walkley Co.
WALLER, TOM T. . . . . Piercefield, N. Y.
Pres. Piercefield Falls Paper Co.
WARREN, FISK . . . . . 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
S. D. Warren & Co.
WEBSTER, J. FRED. . . . . Orono, Me.
Pres. Webster Paper Co.
WEEKS, CHARLES G. . . . . Skaneateles, N. Y.
Sec'y and Treas. Lakeside Paper Co.
WEST, GEORGE . . . . . Ballston Spa, N. Y.
WESTON, BYRON . . . . . Dalton, Mass.
Pres. Byron Weston Co.
WHEELWRIGHT, GEORGE W. . . . . 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Pres. The George Wheelwright Paper Co.
WHITEHOUSE, F. C. . . . . Brunswick, Me.
Treas. Lisbon Falls Fibre Co.
WHITING, GEORGE A. . . . . Menasha, Wis.
WHITING, S. R. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Whiting Paper Co.
WHITING, WILLIAM . . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Pres. Whiting Paper Co.
WHITING, W. F. . . . . Holyoke, Mass.
Treas. Whiting Paper Co.
WHITNEY, H. M. . . . . 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
Tileston & Hollingsworth.
WHITTELSEY, FRANK H. . . . . Windsor Locks, Conn.
WICKHAM, CLARENCE H. . . . . Hartford, Conn.
Pres. Hartford Manilla Co., &c.
WILDER, H. A. . . . . 220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
Treas. Olcott Falls Co.
WILKINSON, EDWARD T. . . . . 419-421 Broome St., New York
Pres. Wilkinson Brothers & Co.
WILKINSON, THOMAS P. . . . . 419-421 Broome St., New York
Sec'y Wilkinson Brothers & Co.
WILSON, FRANK W. . . . . 54-56 Franklin St., New York
Osborn & Wilson.
WILSON, JOHN . . . . . Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
Pres. Cumberland Paper Co.
WOOLWORTH, C. C. . . . . Castleton, N. Y.
Pres. and Treas. Fort Orange Paper Co.
WRIGHT, EDWARD E. . . . . 67 Duane St., New York
Miller, Sloan & Wright.

Deceased

WATSON, B. F. . . . . New York
Died August 15, 1897.

WILDER, CHARLES TYLER . . . . Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Died September 16, 1897.

BULLARD, EDWARD CHESSELDEN . . . . Schuylerville, N. Y.
Died September 18, 1897.

SOUTHWORTH, EDWARD COURTLAND . South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Died September 22, 1897.

MOREHOUSE, ROBERT OWEN . . . Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Died October 26, 1897.

HALLADAY, JOHN B. . . . . Chicago, Ill.
Died January 11, 1898.

TILESTON, JOHN BOIES . . . . . Boston, Mass.
Died January 24, 1898.

Classification of Members

MANUFACTURERS		
Writing	41	
Book	53	
News	49	
Wrapping	26	
Wood pulp	7	
Chemical fibre	34	
Boards	9	
Miscellaneous	14	
	233	
Duplicates*	42	
Total number of manufacturers		191
DEALERS		61
	252	
Duplicates**	18	
	234	
UNCLASSIFIED		11
Total number of members		245

* Appearing in more than one class.
** Appearing as both manufacturers and dealers.

Distribution of Members*

Maine	14	
New Hampshire	6	
Vermont	3	
Massachusetts	63	
Connecticut	10	
New England States		96
New York	96	
New Jersey	3	
Pennsylvania	25	
Delaware	1	
Middle States		125
Maryland	2	
Virginia	1	
West Virginia	1	
Ohio	6	
Michigan	6	
Indiana	1	
Illinois	3	
Wisconsin	3	
England	1	
		24
Total		245
New York city	58	
Boston	25	
Philadelphia	15	
Holyoke	14	

* According to their business addresses.

Classified List of Members*

Manufacturers

Writing

Adams, E. M.
Atterbury, E. B.
Bare, D. M.
Bowman, H. H.
Burnett, C. M.
Bush, C. E.
Caldwell, W. N.
Carson, J. D.
Cass, J. K.
Crane, W. W.
Crane, Z.
Crocker, C. A.
Daniels, A. B.
Dickinson, H. S.
Eaton, A. W.
Edgerton, C. A.
Embree, E. L.
Forbes, L. S.
Greenleaf, O. S.
Jenks, C. C.
McElwain, R. F.
Morgan, H. S.
Moses, H. A.
Mullen, C. H.
Newton, E. T.
Newton, J. H.
Newton, M.
Rantoul, Jr., C. W.
Reist, B. F.,
Rising, B. D.
Rogers, E. C.
Southford, C. H.
Southford, H. W.
Stearns, E. H.
Stratton, H. J.
Weston, B.
Wheelwright, G. W.
Whiting, G. A.
Whiting, S. R.
Whiting, W.
Whiting, W. F.

Book

Anderson, J. G.
Armstrong, M. M.
Atterbury, R. B.
Baer, G. F.
Bare, D. M.
Barker, W. T.
Bowman, H. H.
Boyce, B. S.
Bullard, D. A.
Bush, C. E.
Carter, R. D.
Cass, J. K.
Carpenter, F. P.
Crocker, C. A.
Delano, C. H.
Dickinson, C. H.
Duncan, J. C.
Duncan, T.
Emerson, J. T.
Farren, B. N.
Gibson, S. A.
Gilbert, F.
Hamilton, C. L.
Hollingsworth, A. L.
Hubbard, C. L.
Luke, D. L.
Luke, J. G.
Mason, M. B.
McElwain, R. F.
Mead, C. D.
Mead, H. E.
Megargee, G. M.
Milliken, C. H.
Mohr, J. N.
Nixon, W. H.
Page, H. T.
Paine, A. G.
Paine, A. G., Jr.
Pickles, J. D.
Potts, H. E.
Pulsifer, N. T.
Rantoul, Jr., C. W.
Reist, B. F.
Russell, G. W.
Russell, W. A.
Russell, W. D.
Sharp, W. H.
Sloat, M. B.
Warren, F.
Weeks, C. G.
Whiting, G. A.
Whitney, H. M.
Woolworth, C. C.

* According to the classes with which they are mainly identified.

News

Barker, W. T.
Bickford, L. M.
Brown, H. J.
Brown, W. W.
Bulkley, J. ,
Burbank, A. N.
Chisholm, H. J.
Coolidge, T. S.
Cowles, D. S.
Curtis, W.
Daniell, E. S.
Daniell, W. F.
Dillon, W. B.
Emery, Jr., D. F.
Everett, W. F.
Farren, B. N.
Frambach, H. A.
Fullerton, K. B.
Gilbert, F.
Gould, G. H. P.
Hall, L. A.
Hastings, A. C.
Hobson, J. L.
Hosford, I. B.
Ingram, R. D.
Knowles, H. M.
Knowlton, G. W.
Koster, J. S.
Lyman, C. W.
Miller, W.
Morgan, J. C.
Parks, F. H.
Parsons, M. C.
Parsons, W. H.
Parsons, W. H., Jr.
Riegel, B.
Russell, W. A.
Russell, W. D.
Scott, O.
Schoellkopf, A.
Sherman, G. C.
Shattuck, F. C.
Singerly, W. M.
Spier, W. E.
Waller, T. T.
Webster, J. F.
Weeks, C. G.
Whitehouse, F. C.
Wilder, H. A.

Wrapping

Adams, E. M.
Bermingham, E. F.
Browning, F. W.
Callender, C. F.
Case, R. S.
Coburn, J. R.
Cornwell, C.
Dean, C. A.
Gould, G. H. P.
Lindsay, A. J.
Lindsay, E. P.
Mabee, D. W.
Moore, A. C.
Newton, M.
Ramage, J.
Remington, C. H.
Rice, T. F.
Riegel, B.
Sherman, G. C.
Smith, C. F. M.
Snell, B. H.
Stokes, H. W.
Train, S. P.
West, G.
Wickham, C. H.
Wilson, J.

Wood Pulp

Burdick, F. M.
Clapp, A. W.
Clapp, E. H.
Denison, E. B.
Draper, W. H.
Moses, G. C.
Robinson, F. E.

Chemical Fibre

Armstrong, M. M.
Barnes, Jr., J. S.
Bertuch, F.
Bermingham, E. F.
Blackman, H.
Brown, C. D.
Brown, H. J.
Brown, W. W.
Burgess, T. P.
Bush, C. E.
Chisholm, H. J.
Chahoon, G.
Clapp, A. W.
Clapp, E. H.
Conley, J.
Delano, C. H.
Duncan, J. C.
Duncan, T.
Fletcher, A. M.
Hammond, G. W.
Jones, N. M.
Jordan, A. H. B.
Lindsay, A. J.
Luke, D. L.
Luke, J. G.
Moses, G. C.
Paine, A. G.
Paine, A. G., Jr.
Rogers, J.
Savery, T. H.
Sharp, W. H.
Singerly, W. M.
Sloat, M. B.
Snell, B. H.

Boards

Blandy, I. C.
Browning, F. W.
Case, A. W.
Chisholm, H. J.
Evans, R. E.
Foulds, W.
French, J. W.
Ingalls, H. H. C.
McEwan, R. B.

Miscellaneous

Allen, L.
Cheney, P. C.
Farwell, P.
Hall, J. H.
Knowlton, G. S.
Knowlton, G. W.
Marshall, J. K.
Outterson, J. A.
Parker, J.
Sherman, G. C.
Smith, W.
Sparks, E. G.
Thompson, G. W.
Whittelsey, F. H.

Dealers

Ackerman, J. F.
Arkell, W. J.
Armstrong, M. M.
Bertuch, F.
Belden, M. B.
Brocklebank, J. C.
Buchanan, R. G.
Bulkley, J.
Chatfield, A. H.
Conrow, T.
Conrow, W. E.
Cowles, D. S.
Dennison, A. T.
Elliot, A. G.
Etherington, W. F.
Fitzgerald, J. M.
Forsyth, J. B.
Flinn, F. A.
Fullerton, K. B.
Gade, Henry.
Godfrey, J. C.
Haverstick, A.
Haverstick, E. U.
Hubbs, C. F.
Lang, J.
Linde, J. E.
Megargee, B. B.
Megargee, G. M.
Megargee, I. N.
Mentzel, A. W.
Millar, G. W.
Miller, E.
Miller, O. A.
Osborn, A. E.
Paine, A. G.
Paine, A. G., Jr.
Parsons, M. C.
Parsons, W. H.
Parsons, W. H., Jr.
Perkins, G. F.
Read, F. B.
Rice, T. F.
Robertson, H. M.
Sharp, W. H.
Sheffield, W. R.
Singerly, W. M.
Sloan, J. H.
Sloat, M. B.
Smith, C. F. M.
Snider, H. J.
Spicer, F. W.
Squier, F.
Stoever, C. M.
Stuart, W. A.
Train, S. P.
Vernon, T. A.
Vilmar, F.
Wilkinson, E. T.
Wilkinson, T. P.
Wilson, F. W.
Woolworth, C. C.
Wright, E. E.

Historical Sketch

History of the American Paper and Pulp Association

Prepared by the Secretary

Convention of 1878

The American Paper Makers' Association, as our national organization was originally called, was born of adversity, so to speak, for it grew out of the depression following the rude check which the panic of 1873 put upon the industrial progress stimulated by the war. Since 1873 the paper industry, in common with most others, had been going from bad to worse; prices falling in spite of no material increase in capacity, thus indicating an absolute decrease in the purchasing power of the country. In fact, in 1878 conditions were very much as in 1897, except that in place of a degree of hopefulness was absolute despair.

There had been at regular intervals from early days gatherings or conventions of paper manufacturers, but no permanent organization had ever been attempted, so far as the writer is aware. The writing-paper manufacturers, for example, had held an isolated meeting in 1860 at Pittsfield, Mass., when their branch of the business was suffering from overproduction, although the total daily output at that time was estimated to be only about fifty tons!

But in 1878 matters had reached such a point that it was felt that something must be done, and at an informal meeting of manufacturers at Springfield, Mass., July 20, 1878, a committee was appointed to consider calling a convention of all the paper manufacturers of the country. Such a call was issued on August 1 for a convention to be held at Saratoga on August 28. It was signed by William Whiting, George E. Marshall, C. O. Brown, D. F. Crocker and O. C. Chapin, and stated that "matters affecting the general good of the trade would be discussed, especially the question of demand and supply and the best means of insuring stability to our business, now so seriously demoralized." In accordance with this call a large number of manufacturers assembled at the Grand Union Hotel. The comparatively puny proportions of the industry at that time are displayed in the figures giving the capacity of the mills represented by those in attendance. Thus among the writing-paper manufacturers Z. Crane is credited with two and one-half tons, Byron Weston two and one-half tons, A. E. Harding three tons, William Whiting

dwarfing them all with an output of twelve tons; total for writing paper about one hundred tons. In the book and news class, which aggregated two hundred and forty tons, the largest concerns represented were Jessup & Moore and the American Wood Paper Company, credited with twenty tons each. Others were Wellington Smith, seventeen tons; W. H. Parsons, eight tons; Warner Miller, four tons; J. A. Kimberly, three and one-half tons, and A. D. Remington, six tons. The largest output represented in the manilla line was that of George West, nine tons.

The convention was called to order by William Whiting, and on motion of William A. Russell, W. G. Plunckett—at that time a Nestor of the paper trade—was elected chairman. A committee of twenty-one was appointed to consider a plan of procedure, but not until there had been a lively debate over its composition, because exception was taken to some of the names proposed on the ground that they were not manufacturers. This led to the consideration of who were entitled to participate in the convention. It was finally decided to limit the number to manufacturers, a manufacturer being defined as an owner or stockholder on a sufficient scale to identify him with the management of a mill. The officers of the convention were: William Whiting, president; C. O. Chapin and W. H. McClung, secretaries; Messrs. A. E. Harding, Whiting, Fairchild, Woodruff and Nixon, vice-presidents.

The Association's Origin

On the following day, August 29, the committee of twenty-one, having prolonged its counsels well into the previous night, recommended curtailment of one-sixth of the product of all the mills of the country for six months, if eighty-five per cent. of them would consent thereto. *They also advised the formation of a permanent association.* In the discussion which followed it is quite interesting to note the freedom with which the arbitrary control of production for the avowed purpose of increasing prices—now a penal offense—was advocated. The president of the convention even went so far as to remind those present that "God helps them that help themselves," which sentiment was greeted with applause.

A committee to draft a constitution, consisting of Messrs. Harding, Whiting, McClung, George West and W. A. Russell, was appointed, and the convention having adopted the constitution submitted to it by them, having elected officers of the association and appointed a committee to carry out the plan of curtailment already decided upon, dissolved without having formally turned over the meeting to the newly formed association, so that strictly speaking

it may be said that there was no meeting of the association at this time. Therefore the meeting of the following year was the first.

The Constitution

As there was only one thought in the minds of those who attended the convention, which was that they might control the market, so the fruit of their meeting was an organization designed expressly to accomplish that end. This is made clear by a perusal of the constitution. It was recognized that the key to the situation lay in limiting the production, and so membership in the association was jealously restricted to producers. It was the American Paper Makers' Association, and apparently assuming that all manufacturers would be in sympathy and act in accord with a body organized for the general good of the industry there was no enrollment of members, every manufacturer being welcome to attend the meetings and take part in the deliberations of the association. But it was expected that each person would appear in a representative capacity for his mill, each mill being entitled to one vote. The form of organization was a central body with branches in different sections of the country. The general officers constituted the Central Executive Council, and among their duties was the arbitration of questions referred to them by the different divisions of the association; they also had power of assessment, the only means provided for obtaining a revenue. Each division, of which there were five, had an executive committee, which was to arbitrate questions arising between members of its own division. The association had headquarters at Springfield, Mass., and the five divisions at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Revision of 1883

Viewed in the light of subsequent events it seems probable that had the organization been divided at the start into groups according to the kind of paper made more success might have attended its early efforts. At any rate this change was made in a general revision which the constitution underwent in 1883, at the instigation of J. W. French, who had at that time been president for one term. From this action it is evident that the constitution was in a measure held accountable for the failure of the association to achieve up to that time all that had been hoped for. As revised in 1883 the constitution provided for six divisions, viz., writing, book, news, manilla, board and straw wrapping; the headquarters of each division were to be determined by the majority vote of that division. The number of vice-presidents of the association was increased from two to six,

one from each division, who was *ex-officio* the president of his division. It was at this meeting in 1883 also that the name was changed to the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, as it was thought the name "paper makers" was misleading, being applied quite as generally to mill employees as to mill owners.

Owing to the wide distribution of the mills it was deemed expedient to enable the Western mills to hold their division meetings in the West and the Eastern mills in the East, and accordingly at the annual meeting in 1884 the number of vice-presidents was doubled to twelve, so that each division might have an Eastern and a Western presiding officer.

In 1887 the number of vice-presidents grew to fourteen, on account of the recognition of chemical fibre making as a growing branch of the industry entitled to be classified by itself.

Revision of 1891

With only unimportant changes in the constitution the association ran along until 1891, when William T. Barker, who had been elected secretary and treasurer the previous year, carried through another revision. Feeling that the association was not doing what was expected of it, and having studied its history, he came to the conclusion that changed conditions demanded different methods. He argued that the trade conditions were then and had been for some years so much better than those prevailing when the association was started that there was not the same necessity for an organization with centralized power, that it was beyond the scope of such an association to control prices, and consequently that the proper aims of the association should be newly defined, and that such changes should be made in the constitution as comported therewith. The fundamental idea developed by Mr. Barker, and embodied in the revised constitution of 1891, was the cultivation of friendly intercourse among the paper manufacturers, to the end that the association might thus the better promote the welfare of the industry by considering all matters of general interest to it. Members no longer appeared in a representative capacity, but simply as individuals, each member paying an initiation fee and annual dues, thus providing a more reliable income for the association than had hitherto been the case. While the divisions according to the class of manufacture were retained, their wings were clipped by abolishing the executive committees and reducing the number of vice-presidents to one for each division, chosen indiscriminately from East or West. At this time was created the wood-pulp division. Associate members and an annual banquet were also provided for, in recognition of the social aims of the association.

Five associate members were elected that year, but, for some reason not stated, at the following meeting in 1892 associate membership was abolished by amendment.

Revision of 1897

Since this revision of 1891 it must be confessed that the practical utility of the association has not kept pace with the social development, in so much so that the executive council felt constrained, at a meeting in May, 1896, to pass a resolution expressing their sense "that the association should be made a business and not purely a social organization." And at the meeting at Niagara Falls in July of that year a committee was appointed to consider whether any revision of the constitution to bring about this end was desirable, and if so to recommend such changes as they thought best. This committee reported at the meeting in February, 1897, that while they considered changes desirable, yet in the then sensitive condition of the trade any radical course was deemed unadvisable for the time being. A number of amendments, however, were adopted, but mostly unessential, the most important being that extending the membership to the mercantile branch of the trade, which necessitated also a change in the name to "The American Paper and Pulp Association."

While these successive revisions of the constitution have perhaps impaired the effectiveness of the organization as a working body in certain directions, yet they have left many fields of usefulness to which the association can and doubtless will apply itself.

Meetings, Annual and Special

The constitution has always provided for an annual meeting, and additional meetings have been held only as emergencies arose, the power to call such meetings being given to the executive council. Although the association was formed in 1878, yet the first meeting was not held until July, 1879, as already explained. From that time on there has been an annual meeting in July of each year at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, down to and including 1892. In 1893 there was no meeting held on account of the panic which racked the country that year, and also because of the diversion of the World's Fair. It had been determined to hold a meeting in Chicago some time during the progress of the Fair and a call had actually been issued, but the indications were that the attendance would be very small, and so the meeting was reluctantly abandoned. In 1894 there was a meeting as usual in Saratoga in July, at which it was determined to have more special meetings, a preference being expressed for New York as the meeting place, and it was also voted to make the presentation of

papers on practical subjects a feature of these occasions. In accordance with this plan a special meeting was held at Delmonico's in New York, on the 30th of January following, thus in a measure atoning for the omission of the meeting in 1893. It was so well attended that it was decided to thereafter hold the annual meeting in the winter time, and this has been done, that of February 20, 1896, being held at Delmonico's, and that of February 24, 1897, at the Waldorf.

Up to 1895 there had been only one special meeting, that of October 22, 1884, held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, for the purpose of considering the situation created by the cholera scare and the consequent restrictions on the importation of rags. On this same date the Western manufacturers held a meeting in Chicago for the same purpose. There has been but one special meeting since 1895, that of July 22, 1896, at Niagara Falls, it being called for no particular purpose except to quicken interest in the association.

There has always been a fair attendance at the meetings, and it has been very representative in character. At the meeting in 1883 there was an unusually large gathering, including quite a large delegation from Wisconsin and other Western points, which was present presumably in recognition of the fact that Colonel French of Three Rivers, Mich., was then president, the first and only one from the West the association has had.

Membership

In 1882 there was much discussion at the meeting as to how the membership could be increased and more interest in the association created, indicating that the attendance and support of the members was declining, probably in consequence of the comparatively improved conditions of the market over those prevailing at the time the association was formed. As there had been no enrollment of members up to the time the constitution was revised in 1892, very few having complied with the mere form of signing the constitution, it was impossible to say just who were to be regarded as members of the association, but Secretary Barker, by communicating with all those who had at any time attended meetings or otherwise shown interest in the association, succeeded in enrolling one hundred and seventy-one names, seventy-six being from New England, fifty-five from the Central States and the balance from Ohio and points west of it. This enrollment was estimated to represent twelve per cent. of those who were eligible to membership, thirty per cent. of the number of mills in operation and forty-seven per cent. of the capacity of those mills.

In 1894 the membership reported to the meeting was one hundred

and sixty-seven. At that meeting a committee of ten was appointed to take steps to increase the number, with the result that in 1895 the secretary reported a membership of two hundred and seven. It was also brought out at this time that Western members were in arrears and withdrawing from the association, not improbably because the association had failed to meet in the West in 1892 or 1893. Between the meetings of 1891 and 1892 William T. Barker, then secretary, and George W. Wheelwright had taken a trip through the West for the express purpose of securing new members from that part of the country. They were successful in adding quite a number, and in fact brought the Western membership to its high-water mark. At that time they had represented that the association would probably decide to hold the next annual meeting, that of 1892, in the West, but they were afterward chagrined at their inability to persuade the association to make good their representations. Possibly the change in the date of the World's Fair, from 1892 to 1893, had something to do with this decision.

One more effort was made in 1896 to get new members from the West. As a result of remarks made at the annual meeting by Colonel French, a committee consisting of himself and two Western associates was appointed to take the matter in hand.

In 1896 the total membership reached two hundred and ten, but had fallen to one hundred and eighty-three by February, 1897.

Regulating Output

The association having been formed for the express purpose of combating the ruinous effects of competition resulting from overproduction, most of its time and attention at its annual meetings has until recent years been devoted to the consideration of means for accomplishing this end. The plan which seemed to commend itself most was that of limiting the output, and as already stated the convention of 1878 recommended a curtailment of the output of one-sixth for six months, and the association was charged with the task of executing this plan. Though so thoroughly imbued with faith in their ability to accomplish something by this means when they came together for their convention, as soon as those present dispersed their faith seems to have departed from them. At any rate, the committee charged with the fulfillment of the will of the association had at the next annual meeting only failure to report. That the project failed appeared to have been due to several causes; in the first place an apathy or perhaps even antagonism to the plan, which was not at all in evidence at the convention, appears to have come to the surface very rapidly afterward, so that not only did some of the commit-

tees meet with indifference or opposition where they expected support, but some of the committees themselves seemed not to be acting in good faith, that representing the New York division making little or no effort to carry out the program. It was even suggested at the meeting in 1879 that there was a deliberate intention on the part of the larger mills to thwart the efforts of the association, in the belief that no remedy to their ills was possible except that of eliminating some of the weaker competitors, and that therefore the larger mills had concluded that the sooner the worst came the sooner the small mills would be got rid of. It is also a fact that some of the manufacturers mistook for a natural and permanent improvement a slight quickening of the demand for paper and consequent change in the market for the better, which was due merely to the consumers' alarm at the organization of the paper makers at Saratoga. Such manufacturers, therefore, became more independent in spirit and less willing to co-operate in carrying out the plan of the association.

In contrast with the inertness of the Eastern divisions, the Cincinnati division promptly and readily secured the assent of the requisite 85 per cent. of the mills to the proposed plan of curtailment, but as this division included, of course, all classes of manufacture, it could take no independent action, and as it failed to obtain the co-operation of the Eastern divisions the efforts of its committee came to naught. As evidence, however, that curtailment of output by concerted action is feasible, it may be stated that the writing-paper manufacturers, who had organized themselves independently upon the adjournment of the general convention in 1878, actually did shut down ten days at Thanksgiving time and ten days at Christmas, perceptibly strengthening the market thereby.

The Boom of 1879-80

At the meeting in 1879 there was a general discussion of trade conditions, but with the recent failure of their former plan fresh in mind the association seemed to lack the heart to again undertake a similar task so soon, and before the meeting in July, 1880, there had been the most unexpected change in the situation; for within that brief period had sprung up, thrived and all but disappeared that historic boom which caused the only halt in the downward march of prices from 1873 to the present day.

It is interesting to glance at the market prices before and after this boom. In August, 1878, the price of ledger paper was 18 cents. While the price rose much higher during the boom it had already subsided in July, 1880, to from 19 to 24 cents. The corresponding prices for super-sized and calendered book paper were about 11 cents in 1878, and from 10½ to 11½ in 1880, all the gain from the boom having thus already been lost. Print paper, which in 1878 had been selling for from 6¼ to 7½ cents, in 1880 sold for from 7½ to 7¾ cents, whereas during the boom it reached 9 cents.

At the meeting in 1880 Wellington Smith, who, as vice-president, in the absence of Mr. Whiting, presided, reviewed the occurrences of the previous twelve months. From this and other sources we gather that the paper market began to improve soon after the last meeting, in common with other lines of business. This improvement has generally been attributed to a succession of unusually heavy crops in the West; to a large balance of exports and a consequent influx of gold, and also to a natural reaction from the depression which had existed since 1873.

Had the paper market alone thus revived, paper manufacturers would indeed have reaped a harvest, but as a matter of fact, as is usual in such cases, raw materials first advanced, and to a greater extent than the manufactured product. The price of rags jumped up so rapidly that manufacturers were caught, many of them, with contracts on their hands to provide paper at the low prices which had been prevailing, which paper they were forced to make out of materials bought at boom prices. Moreover, many, to protect themselves against possible further advance in stock, made contracts for stock while refraining from making contracts to sell paper, in the hope that by holding off they could get still higher prices; but as the collapse in the price of paper came quite suddenly, they were again caught by having to fulfill their contracts on stock and sell their paper on a declining market. To add to their discomfiture the press, chafing under the unusual burden of higher prices, sought to retaliate upon the paper makers by prejudicing Congress, which was then considering a revision of the tariff, against them, claiming that the advance in the price of paper was due to a combination on the part of the manufacturers. This movement was inconsistently joined in by some high protection organs, right in the face of the fact that iron had doubled in value and the price of many other articles increased more than paper. They asked a removal of all protection to the paper makers. However, a committee of paper makers appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, with Warner Miller as spokesman, and so effectually refuted the representations of the press that Congress made little or no reduction in the protection previously afforded all branches of the paper industry.

After the Boom

So it was that when the paper makers came together in 1880 most of them were in a gloomy state of mind, and, prices having already

returned nearly to the ante-boom level, they were again ready to give ear to any plan for checking the decline which seemed likely to, and which did in fact, continue. A. E. Harding, of Ohio, whose voice had always been raised in favor of controlling the output, and who was at this time the chief agitator, very forcibly exploited the advantages to be obtained by limiting the supply to the demand; but at this meeting more prominence was given to the fact that if we could dispose of our surplus we could reach the same ends in a better way than by cutting down the production.

Regulation Unsuccessful

The whole matter was finally turned over to a committee of ten, who, after considering the most feasible plan for regulating the supply to the demand, recommended closing the mills at 6 P. M. on Saturday until 6 A. M. Monday. The association adopted this plan and empowered a committee to take steps to carry it out, but at the meeting of 1881 this committee reported that they had been unable to accomplish their purpose, having met with indifference, and having encountered a more serious obstacle in the objections raised by the employees to having their wages cut down in proportion to the hours of work. Another partial cause for their failure was the drought in the summer of 1880, which, by cutting down the output, to a certain extent rendered their project unnecessary.

At the meeting in 1881 the problem of controlling the market was not discussed to any extent, in spite of the fact that news paper had fallen in price to 6½ cents as a result of the over-production stimulated by the short-lived boom of the year before.

Increased Production

In July, 1882, the situation was about the same as during the year previous, excepting that the depression in the trade may be said to have reached the chronic state in which it has been ever since. President Wellington Smith brought out the fact very clearly that this depression was due to an unwarranted increase in the producing capacity at the mills. At that meeting still another plan of curtailing production was communicated to the association by Howard Lockwood, embodied in a series of articles to be subscribed to by the mills, the main features of which were a provision for monthly reports from the mills giving the amount of paper made and on hand, and an expression of opinion upon the necessity for shutting down during a portion or all of the following month. This plan seemed to have been most carefully worked out in detail and to be the most

practicable as yet suggested. Although it was adopted by the association, the records fail to show that any steps were taken to carry it out, and there was no further allusion to it at subsequent meetings. Mr. Harding, although unable to be present at the meeting in 1883, was so impressed with the desirability and feasibility of the association's undertaking to prevent overproduction that he sent in a long communication, presenting his views in a most masterly, rational and convincing manner, but it appears to have fallen on deaf ears, for the repeated failures of the past seem to have had a disheartening influence, and already the sentiment was growing that it was beyond the province of the association to undertake to regulate production.

Notwithstanding the steady decline in prices, the building and development of mills steadily continued, so that in 1883 the table which Mr. Lockwood had compiled showed an increase between 1881 and 1883 of 30 per cent. in the output of al kinds of paper, book and news showing an increase of 26 per cent., and in the following year the increase in book and news was nearly 13 per cent. Much of the annual increment is to be accounted for, not by the allurement of large profits in sight, but by the short-sighted idea that production on a larger scale would forestall loss by reducing the cost of production. Looking back upon the past and comparing the growth of the paper industry with the growth of the country, it is apparent that the main trouble has been simply that the increase in output has been premature, and that could the increment each year have been withheld a year or two it would have been absorbed readily and a fair margin of profit maintained.

Restriction Tried Again

One more attempt was made at the special meeting held in New York in 1884 to restrict production, but in this case the incentive lay not so much in the decline in the prices of paper as in the untoward advance in the price of rags, on account of the action of the Government in restricting their importation during the prevalence of cholera abroad. After the adjournment of the association, which had simply recommended some plan of cutting down production so as to diminish the demand for rags, special meetings were held by the writing, book and manilla divisions. The manilla division resolved to reduce the output one-third, and the writing division decided to shut down the last week in November, December and January, if 80 per cent. of the mills assented. The Western manufacturers, assembled in Chicago on the same day, were in telegraphic communication with the meeting in New York, and concurred in the Eastern plan.

Labor Agitation

Prior to the annual meeting in 1886 a movement was started among the mill operatives in Holyoke and vicinity in favor of shortening the hours of work, a petition being drawn up for presentation at the approaching meeting of the manufacturers at Saratoga. For some reason this petition did not come before the meeting, but there was a discussion relative to the early closing on Saturday, probably in deference to the known sentiment of the employees on that subject, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter. The operatives did not let the matter rest there, but in 1887, at the annual meeting of the association, a committee representing them was present and asked a hearing, which was readily granted. They advocated closing the mills at six o'clock Saturday and resuming work at seven Monday morning, on the ground that they were being overtaxed by the greater exactions of faster machines and improved product. While many of the manufacturers sympathized with the movement, yet it was the sense of the meeting that if the association attempted to deal with this matter it would be regarded as an interference with private affairs, and not only was a resolution voted down which proposed closing Saturday night at ten and starting Monday morning at six, but a further resolution was passed discouraging any attempt on the part of the association to control wages or hours or prices.

Renouncing Principles

It is to be noticed that thus, for the first time, was open expression given adverse to controlling production. In fact, it can be read between the lines of this resolution that those who were opposed to the association's attempting to regulate production took this opportunity to put the association on record as renouncing for the future any such right, and that the eagerness of all to avoid any possible conflict with labor led them into the wholesale *renunciation* of principles.

While the efforts of the association in the direction of regulating production appear to have been almost fruitless, yet indirectly it is to be credited with a considerable influence upon the market, exerted by the organizations which sprang up in the different branches of the industry, all subsequently to the formation of the national association, and in a measure in consequence of it. There is little doubt that the intercourse of the manufacturers from different parts of the country at its meetings prompted and facilitated the formation of associations such as those which were formed by the writing-paper manufacturers in 1878 and by the envelope makers in 1881; by the strawboard, chemical fibre and straw-wrapping manufacturers at different dates.

Each association accomplished considerable in the way of controlling output and regulating prices.

Export Trade

Perhaps second in importance of the matters considered by the association is the export business. It was not until the meeting in 1880, however, that it turned its attention to this subject. The volume of paper exported at present is of considerable proportions, and no small part of the credit for this is due to the influence of the national association. The exporting of American paper dates back many years, but it was almost insignificant in amount until about 1876. In 1869 the exports amounted to less than $4,000 in value. In 1876 they had increased to $810,000, in 1878 to somewhat over $1,000,000, remaining about the same through 1879 and 1880. It was at this time that the association began to take an interest, and we find that in 1882 the total valuation was $1,618,000, or twice as much as in 1876. While much of the credit is due, as has been said, to the association, more is due to the firm of Woolworth & Graham, who really took the initiative in systematically cultivating an export trade and carried the undertaking along for several years before the association took hold. Mr. Woolworth, in a paper read before the association in 1880, reviewed the export business from the beginning. According to him the exporting of paper in any considerable quantity began in 1876 by a number of manufacturing concerns placing a part of their product at the disposal of Woolworth & Graham at one-third less than the prevailing market price in this country. These mills were forty-seven in number and covered all branches of manufacture. With this leeway as to price Woolworth & Graham succeeded in gaining a foothold in foreign countries, especially European and South American, and were making satisfactory progress when the prices in the home market advanced during the boom of 1879-80, leading the manufacturers either to withdraw from Woolworth & Graham the option on their product or to hamper them by insisting upon immediate action upon quotations, which was in many cases impracticable. Thus the business connections abroad, which had been so laboriously established, were many of them severed. Not discouraged, however, with this result, upon the decline of prices in this country Woolworth & Graham went to work again, and succeeded not only in regaining the ground lost, but in making decided progress. Among the many obstacles which this firm encountered was the slow means of transportation and communication, which made it hazardous with a fluctuating market to leave quotations open for the requisite period. Again, in 1881, at the annual meeting, Mr. Woolworth made a report

on behalf of the committee on exports, in which he stated that 900 tons of various grades of paper had been put in his hands by manufacturers for export, practically without limit as to price. After discussion of the general subject the association passed resolutions asking Congress to encourage the establishment of transportation facilities to foreign countries, especially Central and South America.

At this same meeting in 1881 an exhaustive paper on the subject of export was read by Howard Lockwood; in it he called attention to the very large output of paper within the preceding two years and dwelt upon the necessity of disposing of the surplus beyond the borders of this country. He also discussed in detail the markets and the means of reaching them. He called attention to the growth of the paper industry of the United States as compared with that of other countries, and urged the propriety as well as the necessity of the United States taking the place in the commerce of the world in this branch of manufacture to which the magnitude of the industry entitled it. For at this time the number of mills in the United States was 960, with a daily capacity of about 4,500,000 pounds, of which 1,400,000 were book and news paper, and about 300,000 pounds writing paper; whereas the total number of mills in Great Britain was but 650 and in Germany 545. Mr. Lockwood recommended establishing through concerted action a bureau or agency with correspondents at different foreign points. At the meeting in 1883 Mr. Woolworth, in another of his interesting reviews of the export business, of which, perhaps, he was better qualified to speak than anyone else, referred to the very creditable exhibit by the United States paper trade at the Paris Exposition, which his firm had been instrumental in bringing about. This exhibit he claimed helped to advertise us, and as the quality of the paper was such that twenty-four out of twenty-eight exhibits secured awards, it established a very good reputation for our paper, which materially aided his representatives afterward when soliciting orders. In 1883, 1884 and 1885 the association appointed export committees which co-operated with Woolworth & Graham. In 1885 a table showing imports and exports of paper since 1875 was received from William A. Russell, a member of the export committee, who was prevented from being present at the meeting, and Mr. Woolworth also again made a report. From that time on the association has in many ways manifested its belief in the importance of an export trade, and has lost no opportunity to encourage it. In 1889 F. G. Pierra, secretary of the Spanish-American Commercial Union, delivered an address before the association advocating and pointing out the advantage of fostering trade with Spanish-American countries. The association showed its interest in the matter by appointing a committee to confer with the Spanish-American Commercial Union with a view to promoting foreign trade relations, and especially to encouraging the establishment of an adequate steamship service. Of this committee Warner Miller was a member, and at the meeting in 1890, in an address to the association, he reviewed the situation and stated that there was then a bill before Congress providing for subsidies to American ships and for adequate remuneration for carrying the mails. This bill he believed would do much to accomplish the desired end.

Reciprocity Treaties, Etc.

When reciprocity treaties were under consideration by the Government in 1891 the association instructed the president and secretary to urge upon the State Department the desirability of providing for the free entry of paper into South American ports.

With the greater depression in the home market of the last few years the association has taken renewed interest in the matter of export, as have also the manufacturers and dealers individually, with the result that the export business has gained steadily, and the hopes of the trade are hung upon its future development.

At the meeting in 1895 W. H. Parsons read an able paper on the export trade and Colonel Haskell spoke on the same subject and advocated establishing an export bureau. The association thereupon appointed an export committee, which was instructed to consider the feasibility of the association conducting a bureau of exports.

In 1896, the National Board of Trade having requested the paper trade to send a representative to South America in a company of twenty-five representatives of other industries, upon invitation of the Governments of Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay, the executive council of the association endeavored to secure some one to go as its delegate, but at the last minute their efforts failed from lack of time.

The paper industry should make the most of the Paris Exposition of 1900 to exploit its resources. By that time we shall perhaps control the Latin-American trade, and shall have a good foothold in more than one European market, with probably a large part of the balance of the world's trade possible of conquest. Our exhibit at Paris should be on a scale commensurate with these great stakes. Its preparation should be the work of the American Paper and Pulp Association, and the initial steps should be taken at no distant day.

Cholera

Another field of usefulness presented itself to the association upon two occasions when cholera menaced this country, viz., in 1884 and 1892. In the former year the possibility of cholera appearing in the

United States almost produced a panic, and in deference to popular feeling the Treasury Department issued orders on August 30 prohibiting the unloading of any rags for three months from September 1. As this ruling covered rags loaded at many points which were entirely exempt from the plague, there was manifest injustice in it. Of course this embargo on rags led to the absorption in a very short time of all the rags in sight, and consequently the prices went up to such an extent as to completely demoralize the branches of the industry dependent on this kind of stock. Therefore the executive council called a special meeting of the association in October in New York city, at which a committee, consisting of W. H. Parsons, who was then president; D. P. Crocker, Warner Miller, William Whiting and W. A. Russell, was appointed and instructed to go to Washington and protest against the injustice of the restrictions imposed upon rag importations; but the obnoxious order of the Government being shortly afterward modified in accordance with reason and justice the necessity was removed for the committee's taking any action.

The situation was very similar in 1892 when the association held its annual meeting, the Government having again issued sweeping and indiscriminate orders involving what was deemed unnecessary expense and delay in the disinfection of rags. There was an interesting and intelligent discussion of the whole subject of infection by rags and a consensus of opinion that the Government had taken unnecessary precautions. The newspapers were, perhaps, largely at fault in creating in the public mind a great prejudice against the introduction of foreign rags into this country. Mr. Barker, who was then secretary of the association, offered resolutions, which were adopted, protesting against the action of the Government, and upon his suggestion a committee was appointed to give expression to these resolutions before the Treasury Department. Not content with this, Mr. Barker addressed himself to the task of correcting the false impression which was so generally entertained regarding danger from the importation of rags. To this end he caused to be printed a large number of copies of a pamphlet, which had been published by some eminent medical authority, entitled "An Inquiry Into the Transmission of Infectious Diseases Through the Medium of Rags." This pamphlet he distributed widely, putting it in the hands of many of the newspapers which had been instrumental in creating the sentiment which he was endeavoring to overcome.

The committee which was appointed prepared and presented to the Secretary of the Treasury an elaborate, comprehensive and masterly treatise on the subject of rag importation in connection with the spreading of disease. From evidence which they adduced it was

demonstrated that there were no data to warrant the obnoxious rulings of the department. The efforts of the committee resulted in some important concessions.

The Tariff

While the association has never sought to involve itself in politics, it has not hesitated to declare itself on any political subject affecting the interests of the paper industry, and although there have been always among the members of the association those who believed in the doctrine of free trade, and perhaps thought the policy of protection might be adverse to their individual interests, yet the voice of the association has always been heard in favor of a protective tariff. At the meeting in 1879 Congress came in for considerable criticism because of what was deemed its proneness to tinker with the tariff without regard to the disturbing influences upon the industries of the country. It would thus appear that the paper industry was satisfied with the tariff as it then existed. In 1880 the association appointed a committee on tariff to look after the interests of the paper industry in Washington. In 1882, prior to the holding of the annual meeting, there had been held a great tariff convention in New York, at which a committee was appointed to petition Congress for a tariff commission. At this convention Wellington Smith, a former president of the association, took an active part and was made chairman of the committee referred to. At the time of the meeting in July Congress had already appointed a tariff commission, and at the instigation of Wellington Smith the association appointed a committee of five to appear before it on behalf of the paper industry, which charge the committee faithfully fulfilled.

In 1887 the contest on the tariff, which resulted in the restoration of the Republican party to power two years later, had already set in when the paper manufacturers assembled in July at Saratoga. The occasion was seized by the advocates of protection to present their side of the subject to the paper makers of the country, and Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, was on hand to deliver an address on the tariff. E. A. Hartshorn and other non-members of the association spoke on the same subject and outlined the scope and purposes of the Protective Tariff League, and at the meeting in the following year Mr. Harthorn again made some remarks to the convention. Warner Miller, then candidate for governor of New York State, in the course of an able address to the association dwelt at some length upon the relation of the tariff to the paper industry. The tariff committee made their report, reviewing their efforts to secure considerate action and suitable protection in the Mills bill, which was then

under discussion in Congress. In order to present their case as impressively as possible they had, with considerable labor, gathered statistics of the paper industry by communicating directly with all the mills; but notwithstanding their best efforts they had met with little or no encouragement before the committee of the House. They hoped, however, for better success with the Senate. In addition to the work done by this committee at least one division of the association was at work independently; that was the chemical fibre division, which secured the removal from the free list of chemical fibre, where it had been placed by the committee of the House.

Mutual Mill Insurance

Not the least of the services which the association has rendered the paper trade is its participation in the formation of the Paper Mill Mutual Insurance Company. It is true this company might have been formed without the assistance of the association, but the facilities which were afforded its promoters of reaching the manufacturers and the indorsement which the association gave to the enterprise were important factors in its formation. It seems that paper mills had come to be regarded by insurance companies as a very undesirable risk, and in consequence the rate of insurance had become so high as to be almost prohibitive. It was in the hope of opening the eyes of the paper manufacturers to a realization that this condition of affairs was due to their own slothfulness and could easily be corrected that Edward Atkinson appeared before the association at its meeting in 1886 and read a paper on the subject of paper-mill insurance, in which he called the attention of the paper manufacturers to the changes which they should make in the construction and equipment of their mills, and which, if made, would warrant insurance companies giving them better rates. Mr. Atkinson had already taken the matter up with a number of manufacturers, with the result that he was then negotiating with a committee of their number for the formation of a paper-makers' mutual company. On motion of George W. Wheelwright before the association a committee of five, of which he was one, was appointed to co-operate with the committee of manufacturers already in existence. That this movement resulted in the formation of such a company, that this company almost from its inception has been a success, and that it has resulted in paper mills getting much cheaper insurance, are facts well known. At the meeting in 1891 an interesting account of the work of the insurance company was given to the association by G. W. Wheelwright, who had been one of the most active in carrying through this project to a successful issue.

Miscellaneous Proceedings

It might be interesting to briefly cite some of the other matters to which the association has given its attention. At the meeting in 1880 a regulation of the Post Office Department by which samples of paper marked merely with the size and weight were removed from the fourth to the first class was vigorously attacked, and through subsequent efforts of some of the members of the association a satisfactory change in the ruling was made. In 1882 resolutions were passed favoring the bill then before Congress for the reduction of letter postage to two cents. The paper trade having suffered by reason of the systematic undervaluation of imported papers, the attention of the association, at the meeting in July, 1889, was directed to the matter, and a committee on investigation was appointed, which reported in 1890 that it was expected that the McKinley bill, then pending, would correct this abuse. In 1891 a committee was appointed to prepare an exhibit for the World's Fair. Also in 1891 it was resolved that the association was opposed to any change in the standard of value of money and to free coinage of silver, and that these views should be presented to Congress.

There has always been a feeling that the association should undertake the compilation of statistics, and from time to time it has discussed the matter. Something more than the mere table of capacities annually compiled by Howard Lockwood & Co. is needed on which to base any intelligent action looking to the control of product. This idea was advanced in 1879 and has been at various times since.

In 1892, on motion of Wellington Smith, the association voted for the repeal of the Sherman bill, which provided for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver.

In 1895 a committee was appointed to investigate the abuses in connection with transportation, and in 1896 the secretary, Mr. Sherman, reported that through the efforts of the association low grades of paper had been changed from the fifth to the sixth class.

In 1896 the association joined the National Board of Trade, and at the last meeting elected delegates for one and two years.

The Social Features

Even if the direct benefits resulting from the action of the association on these various matters to which it has given its attention seem small, yet it is doubtful whether many will regret the time they have given the association when they consider to what an extent they are indebted to its meetings for their acquaintance with their fellow paper makers and for the broadening of their views from the discussions at the meetings, or through the informal exchange of ideas

in conversation. These are the results sought to be promoted by developing the social side of the association. The chief means employed to this end have been the annual banquets, and no history of the association would be complete which omitted to refer to these pleasant occasions. E. Embree, of the American Wood Paper Company, appears to be entitled to the credit of first suggesting a banquet, as it was upon his motion in 1879 that the association voted to have one at its next meeting. There is reason to suppose that these banquets were held annually thereafter, though no allusion to them appears in any available records. As recently as 1889 the banquet was held on the evening preceding the business meeting, but now it comes on the evening following. When the constitution was revised in 1891, in harmony with one of the objects of the new régime, viz., to promote social intercourse, provision for an annual banquet was made. Since these banquets have been held in New York, where more distinguished guests are available, the post-prandial speeches have been of a high order, and the banquets as a whole have compared most favorably with any similar functions occurring in the metropolis.

The Association's Personnel

In reviewing the history of the association one is impressed with the amount of energy many of its members have devoted to its affairs, especially when considering that this labor has been oftentimes vastly out of proportion to the personal advantage expected to be derived, and that it has in many cases entailed personal sacrifice. Without exception those who have filled the office of president have faithfully lived up to its responsibilities. Therefore it is not invidious to merely refer in passing to the special devotion of Wellington Smith, who presided at four annual meetings, twice as vice-president and twice as president. He has always been ready to put his shoulder to the wheel for the good of the association. William Whiting, W. A. Russell, and Warner Miller are names identified with the best achievements of the association. They were not only among the most active in organizing it, but have always taken a conspicuous part in its proceedings. The association appears to have been equally fortunate in its choice of secretaries. The amount of labor which devolved upon the first secretary, C. O. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., who held office for four years until his death in 1882, must have taken no inconsiderable part of his time, and his devotion to the association has perhaps not been equalled by anyone else. His loss was very keenly felt, and at the meeting following his death his services were gratefully acknowledged in the eulogies which Byron Weston and others pronounced.

The services of W. T. Barker, who held the office of secretary and treasurer for two terms, have already been alluded to, but Mr. Barker has done much more for the association even than appears on the surface, as he by no means confined his efforts to a perfunctory performance of the duties of his office. Among those who have labored for the success of this association should be mentioned W. H. Parsons, whose services were recognized by his election to the office of president; George W. Wheelwright, who, as proof of his interest in the association, accompanied Mr. Barker, at his own expense, on a trip through the West to secure new members; A. E. Harding, of Franklin, Ohio, who was quite indefatigable in his efforts to get the association to undertake to control the output in a systematic manner; J. W. French, twice elected president, who has always been, heart and soul, for anything that promised practical results; Byron Weston, whose activities were confined to the earlier years of the association, and who occupied the position of president in 1886 and 1887, and E. C. Rogers, twice president.

Much of the credit for the development of the association along social lines is due to our last two presidents, A. G. Paine and George F. Perkins, both of whom doubled the ordinary work of their office by holding two meetings instead of one during the year. But even the full list of officers by no means covers the whole number of those who have taken an active part in the work of the association.

The Results

That the association has not accomplished all at which its projectors aimed is a source of regret, but it must be apparent to all that their efforts were not in vain, for the association has certainly, in many ways which they perhaps did not expect, made itself useful to the industry. If one trait of those who have guided its course stands out more than others it is conservatism. Possibly more could have been accomplished if the association had been dominated by a more enthusiastic and headstrong element, but, after all, perhaps, not to have done badly is to have done well, for the association in looking back over the past may now see that if some of its projects of controlling production had been carried out it would have but stimulated anew the very competition which it sought to destroy— a result which, unless secured by an actual monopoly, can be but temporary and is sure to be followed by fiercer competition when the dogs of war, so to speak, are again set free.

What the future of the association may be no one, of course, can say, but there seems to be a general feeling that as the industry grows the opportunities of this organization will increase, and that

perhaps emergencies will arise wherein this nucleus of the great paper industry will find its opportunity and its destiny.

Working on its present lines to increase the vigor and usefulness of the institution a larger membership is needed. This has been sought to be obtained by a modification of the constitution extending the rights of membership to distributers as well as manufacturers of paper, and it is to be hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for joining an association whose avowed purpose is the general welfare of the industry with which they are concerned. Indifference to such a common cause is too apt to argue narrowness or selfishness or supineness. To join the association is to ally oneself with the most progressive, broad-minded, and successful element of the trade. Everyone who is capable of seeing that his own success is wrapped up in the welfare of the paper industry should reflect that the shortcomings of the association are due not so much to those within it as to those without. Its limitations are inversely proportional to its membership.

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